Salseed, tendupatti, mahua and other forest and minor forest product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MUNI LALL): No such legislation is being contemplated by the Government at present.

**Employment and Social Security Measures**

579. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in its World Labour Report, 2000 the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has expressed serious concern about absence of unemployment protection and social security measures in the developing countries including India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the existing level of social security measures including special old age provisions and health care schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (c) ILO's World Labour Report, 2000 examined the vital role played by social protection in supporting, supplementing and replacing market incomes in the event of old age, incapacity for work and unemployment. The Report says that but for those who work in the rural or urban sectors in developing countries, there is hardly any unemployment protection at all. The Report notes that major Asian countries like India have social and health insurance schemes covering millions of workers and their families, but the vast majority of the population in developing countries, including informal sector wage earners and self-employed persons have no social protection whatsoever and suggests that the major focus must be on the extension of the coverage of these workers.

At present, there are two major social security schemes in India, namely, the Employees Provident Fund Scheme and the Employees State Insurance Scheme. However, the benefits of these two schemes are by and large confined to the workers of the organised sector. The

recently introduced pension scheme under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme is also meant to take care of the retired workers in their old age. Besides, many State Governments have introduced old age and destitute pension schemes. Social security for the workers in the informal sector is by and large confined to some welfare measures. The scope and coverage of these welfare schemes will expanded from time to time. However, it is not possible, at this stage, with the present stage of economic development to provide comprehensive unemployment insurance and benefits to all sections of the work force.

**ILO Concern Over Lack of Employment**

580. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the newsitem "ILO concerned over lack of unemployment protection" published in the News Time dated 21st June 2000;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to address the problem and difficulties highlighted in the above mentioned newsitem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) ILO's World Labour Report 2000 says that but for those who work in the rural or urban informal sectors in developing countries including 750—900 million under-employed workers, there is hardly any unemployment protection at all. In South Asia, employer liability schemes disburse severance or retrenchment payment on termination of employment but "only a small minority of the working population, *i.e.*, from the larger companies in the formal sector, are effectively covered". In India, employment provided under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna Programme had reached 1 billion work days by 1995 covering 123 of the country's 350 under-developed districts. The Report notes that major Asian countries like India have social and health insurance schemes covering millions of workers and